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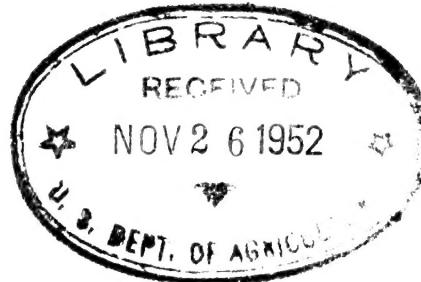
1951 JAPANESE BEETLE TRAP-SCOUTING AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES

A revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations effective June 4, 1952, adds to the regulated area a number of localities in which infestations were found during 1951. These infestations are described in detail in the attached statement. The statement includes results of cooperative Federal-State trap-scouting in non-regulated area. It also outlines the control measures undertaken and the localities in which regulatory action is considered justified.

At the public hearing on the Japanese beetle quarantine held in Washington on March 30, 1951 a complete summary of scouting and control activities in nonregulated sections of the United States from 1932 through 1950 was distributed. The attached statement supplements this 19-year summary, without duplicating any of the previously-reported information.

Avery S. Wright
Chief of Bureau

Attachment





RESULTS OF 1951 JAPANESE BEETLE TRAP-SCOUTING IN NONREGULATED AREAS,
CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED, AND RELATED REGULATORY ACTIONS

During 1951 more than 1700 nonregulated localities, including important military and commercial airfields, were scouted in 36 states. Most of these places are in the eastern half of the country. The greatest concentration of work was in nonregulated sections of 6 quarantined states partially under regulation. In the western half of the United States some trap-scouting was carried on in at least one locality in each state, except in Idaho, Nevada and North Dakota. More than 100 localities in California were scout-trapped.

One or more beetles were taken in 209 localities in 15 states. Information about these and the related control and regulatory action is given below.

All scouting was negative west of and including the Great Plains States except for a first-record collection of one beetle near the Los Angeles, California airport. Chlordane was applied as a surface soil treatment to 5 acres at this collection site. The only other positive results west of the Mississippi River were those in St. Louis, Missouri and suburbs. Nine beetles were collected in the city, 2 at nearby Lambert Airfield, and there was a first-record collection of 13 beetles in the suburban community of LaDue. DDT foliage treatments were applied in LaDue, where 10 acres were surface treated with DDT. Additional treatments are planned in the St. Louis area this Spring.

In the nonquarantined Southern States there were collections as follows: Florida - One beetle at Miami Airport and a first-record find of a solitary beetle at Drew Field, Tampa; South Carolina - a first-record find of 5 beetles at Saluda Forks, adjacent to the Hendersonville, North Carolina regulated area; Georgia - a first-record collection of one beetle at Marietta, 7 at Toccoa, numerous beetles in Dahlonega, and reduced numbers compared to 1950 in Atlanta (175), Atlanta Airport Area (272), and Austell (23). No treatments were applied at the collection sites in Florida or South Carolina. In Atlanta, Atlanta Airport Area, Austell and Dahlonega, where soil and foliage treatments had been applied in previous years, there were DDT foliage treatments again in 1951. In Dahlonega, where further treatments are planned in the spring of 1952, 2.5 acres were surface treated with chlordane.

Scouting in Kentucky showed increased collections in the Louisville and Russell areas, and from 1 to 9 beetles in six communities, four of them first-records, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. DDT foliage treatments were applied in these communities, and the Kentucky State Entomologist has requested funds for soil treatments.

In Illinois 42 beetles were taken in East St. Louis, 2 in nearby Fairmont City, 9 in Decatur, 27 in Chicago, 14 in adjoining Cicero, and 4 in Highland Park. The Fairmont City collection is a first-record. There is no appreciable change in the situation as observed at other beetle collection locations. DDT foliage treatments were applied in East St. Louis and

Decatur. There were DDT surface soil treatments in these two cities and in Chicago and Cicero, for a total of 64 acres.

There were recollections in 8 places in Indiana, with a first-record of 2 beetles in Mishawaka, adjacent to South Bend. At South Bend an established infestation was discovered centering on a municipal golf course. Timely DDT foliage treatments were applied, and a total of 160 acres was surface treated with DDT. Chlordane soil treatment was applied to an additional 24 acres. The Indiana State Entomologist has applied State regulatory measures and is planning an extensive local control program with property owners, city, town, county, State and Federal participation. It is planned to assign a resident Federal inspector to South Bend. Beetle collections in the remaining 7 localities showed 1 each in Richmond, Jeffersonville and Hammond; an increase from 12 in 1950 to 33 in Terre Haute; and collections reduced to 14 in Elkhart, 214 Ft. Wayne, and 21 in Indianapolis. DDT foliage treatments were applied in Ft. Wayne and Indianapolis. DDT surface soil treatments were made in these two cities, as well as in Terre Haute and Elkhart - for a total of 133.5 acres. Added to the treatments at South Bend, this made a grand total of 318 acres of surface soil treatment in Indiana during 1951.

Scout trapping in Michigan showed 4 beetles in Grand Rapids compared to 19 in 1950; 7 compared to 60 in 1950 at River Rouge; 3 in Grosse Point Park; and an increase in Detroit from 21 in 1950 to 92. In these places 118 acres of surface soil were treated.

Scout-trapping in the nonregulated parts of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York was intensified during 1951, with the results as summarized below:

North Carolina - Twelve of the 200 odd localities scouted showed from 1 to 10 beetles, with numerous beetles in Globe, a small community just south of Blowing Rock. No treatment has been applied in Globe, where the situation from a pest risk standpoint is now negligible. This place will be rescouted in 1952, but in the meantime State regulatory action can be applied if necessary.

West Virginia - From 1 to 3^{1/2} beetles were collected in 13 places, including 9 first-records close to regulated areas. More than 100 beetles were taken in White Sulphur Springs and Webster Springs. Beetles were numerous in Valley Bend and Beckley. DDT foliage treatments were applied in Valley Bend. A total of 115 acres has been surface treated in other locations. Additional soil treatment is planned this Spring. Valley Bend, White Sulphur Springs and Beckley are State control areas. Two entire counties and parts of two other counties are included in plans for extending regulated areas in West Virginia.

Pennsylvania - From 1 to 7 beetles were found in 4 of the 40 places scouted. Two were first-record collections of 2 beetles each. Fifty-five beetles were taken in Northeast where the situation has not changed since

1950. This Northeast infestation does not present any appreciable hazard from pest spread standpoint. There will be another check in 1952, and State regulatory action can be invoked quickly.

Virginia - Close scouting in areas adjacent to regulated areas showed beetle occurrence warranting extension of regulated area to include 11 entire counties, and parts of six others. Observations in the remaining nonregulated areas were negative in 11 counties. Beetle population in the other nonregulated counties was scant except in Galax, Carroll County; Fairfield, Rockbridge County; Mount Solon, Augusta County; and Timberville, Rockingham County, where beetles were numerous. The State Entomologist wishes to continue these as control areas, and will apply repeat DDT foliage treatments at these and all other nonregulated beetle collection points during 1952. During 1951 initial and as many as 4 successive DDT foliage treatments were applied to 32 beetle collection points, including some now proposed for regulation. Special attention was given to Galax.

Ohio - There were positive finds in 34 of the 269 localities scouted. Included were 13 first-records of 1 to 6 beetles; 16 recollections of from 1 to 40 beetles; 85 at Crestline, 150 at Chillicothe, and 178 at Geneva. Beetles were numerous in Gallipolis, Cincinnati and Loudenville. There was a special extension of Federal and State regulated areas effective October 22, 1951, to include Perry and Painesville Townships, Lake County, where light scatterings of beetles were observed. The townships of Watertown and Barlow in Washington County will be regulated under the revision of the Federal quarantine. Madison Township, Lake County was placed under State Regulation as a control area. Cincinnati, Gallipolis, Loudenville, Geneva, Crestline, Elyria, Chillicothe and other nonregulated places with smaller beetle populations continue as state retardation areas with state regulatory action applied where necessary.

Three and one-half acres were surface treated with DDT in Elyria. There were initial and successive DDT foliage treatments in 22 locations. In the Cincinnati area more than 4 tons of DDT were used for this purpose. The State reports that almost 14 tons of DDT were used in the State for these foliage treatments.

New York - Approximately 300 localities were scouted. Beetles were taken in 26 places, including 10 first-records. Eight of the first-records showed from 1 to 9 beetles. One had 44 and beetles were numerous at Letchworth State Park, adjacent to an isolated regulated area. At 10 of the recurring collection localities finds varied from 1 to 44. Beetles were scattered lightly in Niagara Falls and Jamestown with collections in each place approximating 100. In Ogdensburg 85 beetles were taken at one location. Beetles were numerous in Geneva and Sodus Point. DDT foliage treatments were applied in 4 localities, and DDT surface treatments totaling 120 acres were applied in Geneva, Ogdensburg and 3 other localities.

In addition to the foliage treatment at Sodus Point, soil treatment is being considered for spring application. If this is not done Sodus Point will be placed under State regulation as is also planned for Niagara Falls and Jamestown. The unregulated parts of 4 counties and one township in another, all adjacent to the western limit of the main regulated area, will be placed under regulation in the revision of the Federal Japanese beetle quarantine.

